

BOSTON MORNING POST.

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MONDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1837.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

MANHATTAN HOUSE.
NO. 68 DUANE-STREET, NEW YORK.
JAMES RYAN, from the Howard House, Boston, respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the large building in Duane street, 6 doors from Broadway, known as Hunter's College, for the purpose of a HOTEL and RESTAURANT. The interior of the building has been entirely taken out, and refitted expressly to suit the business of the present occupants.

Mr. Ryan will keep the Manhattan House for the accommodation of Civil and Foreign Travellers. The best wines and liquors will be furnished from his cellar, having been carefully selected from the best stocks in Boston, a large portion of them being of the celebrated stock in the cellar of Mr. Gallagher, late of the Exchange Coffee House. Rooms will be furnished for References and Courts Martial. Transient and permanent boarders will be accommodated in the style known in the country and elegant apartments will be let, with or without board.

The Table d'Hôte will be supplied with every delicacy of the various seasons. Breakfasts, Dinners and Suppers, of every description, will be served at short notice, and various soups will be ready every morning from eleven to three. Mr. Ryan is confident that in this department, his own experience, added to the skill of the persons employed as waiters, will enable him to please the most fastidious epicures, both in respect to quality and style.

Those friends who have known the character of Mr. Ryan's House in Boston, he is assured, will find his conduct in this better, his means more ample, and his diet quite as interesting; and from such strangers in this city, as have exchanged in the various departments of his profession, he would be the favor of an early call, with the full hope of giving satisfaction.

House was opened on the 15th June, 1837. epif jelt

MARLBORO' HOTEL.
The subscriber would respectfully give notice that he has taken the MARLBORO' HOTEL, and is now ready to receive his friends. The house has been thoroughly repaired, enlarged, and neatly painted and papered. The furniture and bedding are new, and the accommodations in every respect are believed to be equal to any other Hotel in the city. No pains will be spared to furnish the table with every variety the market affords. Efforts will be made to furnish the table with the products of Free Labor, and provision will also be made for those who prefer vegetable diet. Religious worship will be regularly maintained every day, and as far as possible to prevent, no company will be received or bills will be settled on the Sabbath. No smoking allowed. The Hotel will be kept entirely on the Temperance principles, and while not a particle of intoxicating liquor will be sold or received, it will be a quiet house for gentlemen travelling with their families, as well as for others. There are several suits of rooms for the accommodation of small families as permanent boarders. Application for permanent board will be received at the Hotel every day.

N. ROGERS jelt

WASHINGTON HOUSE.
No. 4 Washington street, Nantucket, Mass.
A. BULLOCK has taken the above establishment, with the intention of keeping a first rate Hotel. For entertainment, for the accommodation of strangers and others who visit the island. From the experience he has had in this line of business he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may honor him with their patronage—a portion of which he respectfully solicits. He will accommodate steady boarders, and the most reasonable rates.

3m my29

WORCESTER HOUSE.
The subscriber has taken the Worcester House, situated on Main street, directly opposite to the Depot of the Boston and Worcester Railroad. The establishment contains a great number of public and private parlors, and a reading room—is furnished throughout in elegant style, and provided with every accommodation for travellers, families and parties. Meals will be furnished for passengers arriving or departing by the Cars or Stage.

All Stages which leave Worcester, call at the House for passengers.

The prices have been greatly reduced, and are now put at the most moderate rate.

N. B.—Stabling and keeping for horses will be furnished.

Worcester, July 24, 1837. LYANDER C. CLARK, jelt

MOUNT VERNON HOUSE.
(Late Philadelphia Hotel.)
No 55 NORTH SECON STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
The subscriber respectfully informs their friends and the public generally, that having recently taken possession of the above establishment, which contains one hundred and twenty rooms, they are now prepared to give ample accommodation to all those who are disposed to favor them with their patronage.

The table will be furnished with the best market affords.

The Wines and Liquors also, will be of the best selections.

The sleeping apartments are airy, well lighted, and comfortably furnished.

Attentive and experienced waiters are employed, and the proprietors pledge themselves that nothing on their part shall be wanting to render this establishment every way worthy of public patronage.

FERDINAND ROBERTS, DANIEL MIXER, jlt

NATIONAL HOUSE.
Blackstone, corner of Cross street, Boston.
The subscriber late of the Yeoman House, would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the above House in connection with JAMES JONES, and both will devote their best services to promote the comfort and convenience of their patrons.

The House is spacious and mostly new, containing about sixty apartments, together with a pleasant dining hall and sitting rooms, all of which are newly furnished. The location of the National is pleasant and central, and the subscriber hopes to receive a continuance of that patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed.

LEVIMOWER, epif copos 1f

FARM FOR SALE.
In Billerica on the road from meeting house to Lexington, containing one hundred and seventy acres, enclosed with stone walls, upon which are from three to five hundred fruit trees of various descriptions—and is divided into tillage, mowing, pasture and wood lands. There is a good dwelling House, Barn, Cider Mill and House, Sheds, &c. Distance from Boston 16 miles—from Lowell 7 miles. Terms easy. Apply to LEVI MOWER, 5 Fulton street, SUMNER CROSBY, 5 Exchange street, or to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM MANN. jlt

TO LET.
Part or the whole of a House containing eight rooms, with a wood shed, yard, hard and soft water, &c. within five minutes walk of the Post Office. Inquire at this office. jylt

TO LET.
A large and convenient Hall, situated in Franklin Avenue. Apply at EDWARD D. SOHMER'S office, 27 State st. epif2w jylt

TO LET.
Two convenient and pleasant Counting Rooms, at No 70 Long wharf. Also, two lots for storage. Apply to E. M. HOWE, on the premises. 6t jylt

TO LET.
A new modern built, and very pleasantly located dwelling house, with garden—situated near the corner of Norfolk and Auburn streets, in Roxbury, now completed—possession can be had immediately. JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange st. jylt 4w

TO LET.
A new brick house in the west part of the city. JNO. I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange st. 1w jylt

WARE HOUSE TO LET.
No 19 and 23 Granite Street, Commercial wharf, recently occupied by the subscribers. Apply to JOHN BROWN & CO No 11 Lewis whf. 1f mb7

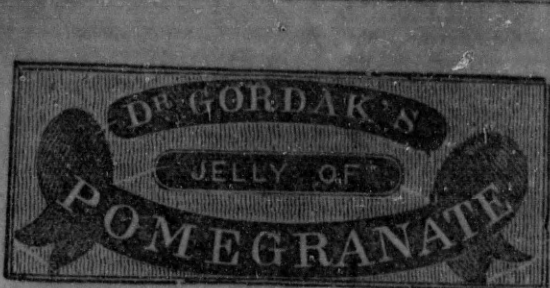
FOR SALE.
A three story brick house No 56 Pinckney street, nearly new, very convenient for a small family, has a fine view of Cambridge and Roxbury. Apply at the house, or to C. YOUNG, Brown's whf. epif mb24

HOUSE FOR SALE IN CHARLESTOWN.
A good dwelling house, No 22 Bow st, with excellent accommodations, being three stories high, and containing about 12 rooms—would be sold at a sacrifice with immediate possession, if applied for very soon. 1f mb23

TO LET.
A new 1 story brick dwelling house in Blossom street, opposite the Hospital yard—containing 13 rooms, is included in the best manner, and is a desirable residence. Apply to SUMNER CROSBY, 5 Exchange st. 1f my 25

TO LET.
A dwelling house on Maiden street, East Boston, containing 8 rooms, good well and cistern, with large yard and garden. Apply to SUMNER CROSBY, 5 Exchange street. 1f

FOR SALE.
In Roxbury on College street, a 2 story dwelling house, with an L. pleasantly situated, with good well and cistern, water—the lot 47 by 97 feet, is in the vicinity of several churches and schools, and is pleasantly located. Apply to SUMNER CROSBY, 5 Exchange st. 1f my 26



A REMEDY FOR Nervous Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Oppression of the Breast, Flatulency, Costiveness, Piling Pains in the side, arms and limbs, the impurity of the blood, canker and humors, it is the best remedy ever offered to the public—pleasant to take, mild and safe in all cases. For sale at my office, No 59 Union st, Boston, first door South of the National Gallery, lately occupied by the Zoological Institute, nearly opposite the Baptist church. Also for sale at several apothecaries in the city and country. Price \$1.25 with the pills.

CERTIFICATES.
Schwartz, March 12, 1836. No physician nor medicine gave me relief—I suffered much, and as reduced very low—a friend of mine recommended to me the Jelly of Pomegranate. I bought two bottles, and used one and two thirds of another, and I am entirely cured—it is now three months since, and have had no ill turn.

HANNAH LITCHFIELD.
Cohasset, March 12, 1836. My child, a girl six years old, was afflicted with a humor ever since two years of age, and began to be very troublesome, principally on the head and face. I bought the Jelly Pomegranate and Salt Rheum Ointment, prepared by Dr. GORDAK, used it according to his directions, and in one week my child was cured—it is now six months since, and no humor has appeared again.

BOSTON, Nov. 12, 1836. Two months before I applied to Dr. GORDAK, I was taken with a Cough, attended with a dull head ache—the cough kept growing worse—a shortness of breath appeared, and I kept losing flesh very fast—in short it was almost impossible to get on my feet. I was advised to try the medicine—the Jelly of Pomegranate, and Purgative Jelly—I took the medicine according to his directions, and received immediate relief—in the course of 14 days I was entirely cured.

BOSTON, Nov. 12, 1836. I was subject to canker in the stomach, throat and mouth about a year since—it troubled me very much—I was recommended to make use of the Jelly of Pomegranate and Pills, prepared by Dr. GORDAK. I used the medicine with astonishing success—in five or six days I was entirely cured, and ever since have been free of canker. I really think there is no medicine for canker equal to the Jelly Pomegranate.

Boston, July 4, 1836. Dr. GORDAK, Sir: I cannot help acknowledging my gratitude to you for the cure I received, in the use of your Jelly Pomegranate and Pills. My disease was a universal weakness—I was so low that I was unable to walk out of the house, and continued to grow weaker every day. I used your Jelly Pomegranate and Pills with such success, that in one week I was entirely cured.

Dorchester, Nov. 6, 1836. I have for several years been afflicted with a humor, which was very troublesome—about 6 months ago I was advised to call on Dr. GORDAK—hereupon I was sent the Jelly of Pomegranate and Salt Rheum Ointment, which I used according to his directions, and in a short time I was entirely cured. I can fully testify.

SUSANNAH E. BRIGHAM. epif

TAILOR WANTED.—At Franklin, 70 miles from Boston—a good suit of union, and one of the profession with some m. Inquire of Dr. A. HUNTING, as above, or of H. C. FISHER & CO. No 97 Washington street, or JOHN WILSON & SON, No 24 Court st. 5t jylt

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Here you will find them at No 53, corner of Blackstone and Ann streets.

CHARLES HASTINGS respectfully informs his friends that he has taken the above establishment, and is now prepared to give ample accommodation to all those who are disposed to favor them with their patronage.

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HORSE LOST.
STRAYED OR STOLEN—From a pasture on Bankerhill, on Sunday night, July 16, a dark colored Canadian Horse, with black mane, a little white spot in the forehead, with tail, small legs, black hoofs, and a seam in one of the hind hoofs.

Whoever will return the Horse to the subscriber, in Charlestown, Mass. shall be handsomely rewarded.

July 18 5t ABILAH HOVEY.

NOTICE.—The subscriber would inform the public that he has taken the Store formerly occupied by I. & D. GREENE, No. 4 Market square, where he intends to keep a general assortment of Hats, Caps, Furs, &c. which he will sell as low as can be obtained elsewhere.

July 21 WINSLOW AMES.

TO DEALERS IN FURNITURE.—Persons having a stock of Chairs, also plain Secretaries, Bureaus, &c. which they cannot now dispose of at an advantage, will send them to ship them at good advantage. Inquire at 46 Central wharf. jylt 1w C. B. SEXTON.

PARTNER WANTED.—With a capital of \$1000, to go into a safe and profitable business. Address D. B. through the Post Office. epif jylt

PRESERVED GINGER.—WHITWELL, LOND & CO. have for private sale 100 boxes best Christmas Ginger. jylt

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The following Message was received from the Mayor in relation to the difficulties with the Fire Department, which was, with the order accompanying it, committed to Messrs. Williams, Amory, Chapman, Gould, and Eaton, to be joined by the other board, with liberty to report by ordinance or otherwise, and with instructions to cause the Message to be published, and to cause their report to be printed and distributed to the members of the Council.

MESSAGE.

CITY HALL, JULY 19th, 1837.

To the City Council:—

Gentlemen,—It is undoubtedly known to you that an unfortunate misunderstanding has arisen between the Fire Department and the Committee of the City Government to whom is entrusted the immediate supervision of that Department. This committee, in the discharge of what they conceived to be their duty, called upon the officers of the Department generally, to enforce the ordinance of the City, in relation to the admission of minors, directly or indirectly, into the companies over which they were placed. The same call was also addressed to the Board of Engineers.—The officers of Engine Co. No. 7 laid the circular before the company, and the consequence was that a series of resolutions was passed, which were communicated to the committee, and were, the same day, published in the newspapers. The tone of the resolutions was such, that, connected with the fact of their immediate publication, it was not possible for the Committee to pass them over without notice. They were accordingly presented to the Board of Aldermen, at their next meeting, and a unanimous vote was passed discharging that company from future service in the Department. A great excitement has very naturally prevailed throughout the Department since that vote, and the companies who had charge of the engines and apparatus have generally considered the property entrusted to them, and declined doing further duty in the sphere they have hitherto filled. It is unnecessary, and would be improper to discuss the merits of a controversy which is believed to be, in general, well understood by the public. The only question of moment, and it is one which has necessarily caused great anxiety to the Committee, is, what is the proper course to be pursued under existing circumstances.—It could answer no purpose to suggest remote causes of the event which have taken place; and it is far from the wish of the Committee to enter into a discussion which might result in mutual accusation and recrimination. They prefer to leave the decision to that enlightened public, in which both parties have reason to place entire confidence.

The committee, however, think the present a suitable occasion, and they have desired me accordingly, to propose a revision of the system on which the Fire Department is established. It was founded, and has hitherto been successfully maintained, on the plan of voluntary service—each company being organized on the plan of a voluntary association, and each company having, from time to time, vices; and though complaints have, from time to time, been made, of imperfections in the system, and of impro-

perities in the execution of it, yet none have been of sufficient magnitude to justify any radical change. An opportunity is now presented to the City Council, by the resignation of all, or nearly all the companies, to remodel the department, if it should be deemed expedient. The service is, occasionally, from its nature, a very arduous one; and though it has been called voluntarily, yet it is obvious that some compensation must necessarily be given for the risks, toils and exposure which are incident to it. It is now for the City Council to determine whether that compensation shall be made in the shape of friendly and social intercourse, of the opportunity to reciprocate the warm feelings of youth, at the risk of those kind feelings being too much excited, and resulting, at once, in the ultimate injury of those who indulge them, and the annoyance of those who are to receive the benefit of the labors of the department, or whether the compensation shall be given in that form which is usual for other services rendered, and which appeals to the cooler and more calculating temperament of those who have passed the earliest period of youthful manhood. The question, in short, is, shall the Department be sustained on the plan which has thus far been adhered to, or shall it be formed of those who will consent to receive their compensation in money.

The committee have no hesitation in recommending, and have instructed me to place before the Council, a plan for the latter method of constituting the Department. It is believed that with the present system of hose and reservoirs, a much smaller number of engines than now belong to the city would be sufficient for the service required, and it is proposed to reduce the number to twelve, of which one should be stationed at S. Boston, one at E. Boston, and the remainder on the peninsula on which the city principally stands. It is thought that thirty men will be sufficient for the management of each engine, ten men to take charge of a hook and ladder frame, and ten men to manage the hose. This will constitute a corps of three hundred and eighty men, who should be paid such amount for their services as would make the situation desirable to them, and insure the preservation of the strictest discipline. Probably fifty dollars per annum, with the exemption from military duty, and from serving on the jury, would enable the city government to attain the desired object. The officers, of whom there need be not more than two to each company, should have an additional sum of fifty dollars for the first, and twenty-five dollars for the second. Each company should also have a steward at the same compensation as is now given for his services, viz. fifty dollars. The engineers, also, ought to receive a proportionate compensation, and two hundred dollars it is believed, will command the services of suitable persons to hold this responsible office.

The whole amount expended on this plan, for compensation of the services of the department, would be \$23,000 per annum. The amount necessary for repairs, fuel, and other miscellaneous items, would not probably exceed \$6,000. For a sum, therefore, not exceeding \$29,000 per annum, all expenses might be paid. The appropriation for the Fire Department for several years past has been \$23,000, viz. \$15,000 for repairs and sundries, and \$8,000 for building engine houses, which last need be no longer continued, or if continued, may be reduced to a very limited amount. For an addition, therefore, which can scarcely be regarded as burdensome, the department may be placed on a footing of permanency, and of discipline, which cannot be obtained upon the plan of volunteer service. There is little doubt that the public generally would cheerfully pay the increased sum necessary for the change of system; and there is every reason to believe that the city would be as safe under that which is proposed, as under that which has existed. If the plan now suggested should not be deemed of sufficient strength for the protection of the City, it can be extended; and in fact it is presented merely as a sketch, which can be filled up, and to carry this plan into effect, and it is shown by a copy of the City Council, the details can be hereafter arranged. I have merely to add in relation to this part of the subject, that the engineers have been consulted with regard to the main points, and concur in the views here expressed.

It will have been observed, that the expense of the Department must be increased, if the system should be adopted, and it is therefore necessary to ask for an increased appropriation for the current year. Ten thousand dollars have already been paid out of the appropriations of this year, and probably about five thousand dollars more will become due on contracts or bargains which are already made for new engines and repairs, or engine houses, thus leaving a balance of eight thousand dollars. One fourth part of the financial year only has elapsed, and it will require the sum of twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars to carry us through the year. An additional appropriation, therefore, of fifteen thousand dollars is named in the accompanying order. It will be recollected, however, that there will be many particulars in which greater economy may be practised than heretofore, and it is to be hoped that the whole amount may not be actually required. It seems desirable to be sure of sufficiency, however. The engines are, several of them, entirely new, and all of them in first rate order; and all the fire apparatus belonging to the city is in such condition, that very few repairs can, in all probability, become necessary.

Having thus stated fully my views of the case, with all that seemed to me necessary to enable the Council to act with a full understanding of the circumstances, I leave it in their hands, satisfied that they will act with all the caution and promptitude which are required by the emergency, under the sense of the high responsibility which attends their position.

SAM'L A. ELIOT, Mayor.

Ordered, That the City Treasurer be, and he is authorized to borrow, under direction of the Committee of Finance, a sum not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, and that the same be added to the appropriation for the Fire Department.

In COMMON COUNCIL, July 20, 1837.

The foregoing Message of the Mayor was read—the Order read, and passed to a second reading—and the message, the order, and the proposed amendments of the Ordinance establishing a Fire Department, were committed to Messrs. Williams, Amory, Chapman, Gould, and Eaton, with such as the Board of Aldermen may join, with liberty to report by ordinance or otherwise—and with instructions to cause the Mayor's Message to be published, and to cause their report to be printed and distributed to the members of the City Council.

LEVI BARTLETT, President pro tempore.

In the BOARD OF ALDERMEN, July 21, 1837.

Read and concurred, and the Committee on the Fire Department is joined.

SAM'L A. ELIOT, Mayor.

BOSTON MORNING POST.

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1837.

METAL CURRENCY.

A writer in the Morning Post complains of my having wrongfully attributed the present embarrassments of our monetary and business concerns to the bad management of the GOVERNMENT: [1] and in order to prove that I was wrong, he goes into the examination of the condition and management of the New York Banks. In his discussion he imputes the difficulties to over-speculation in lands, over-importations, and generally every species of overtrading caused by OVER-ISSUES OF BANK PAPER. [2]

I admit there is much truth in what this writer says, but if his statements can be relied upon, which go to prove that the mischief has been caused by OVER-ISSUES OF BANK PAPER, [3] we are not at issue, since I am ready to acknowledge that there has been overtrading, and that this has been mainly caused by the INFLATION OF OUR PAPER CURRENCY to double and perhaps treble the amount which the business of the country actually requires. [4] These, however, are the proximate, but not the primary causes of the existing troubles. [5] They originate in the measures of hostility commenced by President Jackson against the currency of the country. [6] His object has invariably been, and he has avowed it, as a sign of his sagacity! and his merit—the reduction of the currency from a mixed currency of paper and coin, to a purely metal currency—to silver and gold. [7]

To accomplish this wise object, this sagacious statesman commenced his warfare against the U. S. Bank, an institution which kept down the issues of bank pa-

per, by its powerful control over the smaller banks, to a safe and wholesome amount. [8] While he was pursuing this foolish course, he encouraged by his policy, the ESTABLISHMENT of some two or three hundred of minor banks, without competent capitals, in many cases, and in still more, without the guidance of men of skill and prudence, and responsibility; whose only object appeared to be to emit as many notes as could be loaned, to any and to all, who would borrow them. [9]

To show that the expansion of currency in Mr. Jackson's reign, I refer to a statement from the Globe, I believe a poor authority generally, but occasionally right. It appears by this document, that in 1830 there was in the U. S. 329 banks, with \$111,192,268 capital, while in 1837 the banks had increased to 823, and their capital to \$378,421,168.

It was this excessive emission of paper currency [10] caused by the ill-judged measures of the administration, which led to those over-speculations in foreign goods and wild speculations in land, stocks, railroads and other schemes, which have brought the nation to its present embarrassed and distressed condition, [11] and from which the country cannot be relieved till the men now in power are driven from their course by the voice of the people, the victims of their attachment to an individual. [12]

The "Anti-Bank party" and "hard currency men," have been told that the people would never be independent and happy till all the banks were demolished, every bank note suppressed, and the currency reduced to silver and gold; [13] and they will not be content till the "experiment" now in process to bring us to that happy condition, has been still longer tried. [14] Let the people have their own way. [15.]—Daily Advertiser.

[1] We complained of no such thing. This writer did not attribute the recent embarrassments to the bad management of the Government; but to the bad management and the measures of General Jackson and his successor, whom he foolishly styles "our rulers." The measures of the Government in regard to receipts and payments by the Government have not been shaped according to the policy of General Jackson. He wished the Government, which he had been called upon to administer, to recognise no currency in the transactions between the people and the Government but GOLD AND SILVER. He wished the Government to make proper REGULATIONS for the management of the public revenue, so as not to encourage overtrading and overbanking by loans of the public money. That the Government has added to the distress which would even otherwise have visited us, by its omission of the necessary and proper REGULATIONS for managing the public revenue, and by its passing Calhoun and Webster's Deposit Law, (which made the public money the basis of discounts and then removed 40 millions deposits,) is the very ground we took. We did not undertake to defend the Government, but President Jackson and his successor. The whigs, having had the control of the Senate, thwarted the Administration, and have boasted of their triumphs in slaying the course of the Government.

[2] We imputed the difficulties to no such cause. We imputed them to "the folly of those who, in their eagerness to get possession of property, raised prices by their competition in purchases, and the folly of those BETTER than specie, trusted the banks with their MONEY, or the bank debtors with their OTHER PROPERTY." "They have," we said, "by giving extravagant credits to the banks, stimulated them and their customers to overtrade." We did not say that overtrading (or overbanking—which is overtrading by banks) was the primary cause of the distress—but only that it was "the present disorder of the country." The cause of this disorder we traced to the follies of "those who were in the possession of property and those who wished to get possession of it."

[3] Our statements go to prove no such conclusion. On the contrary they go to prove that "overemissions of paper," have not caused the mischief, but that "the system of giving credit to banks in the shape of deposits is most fatal." Where the whole finances of a community are managed through banks, and those banks settle balances frequently, "overemissions of paper" are utterly impossible; but as we stated before "if the banks are ever so strict in the settlement of their balances with each other—still, if those who are in the possession of property choose to extend credit to the banks in the shape of deposits, no possible check can be held by the banks over each other," i. e. as to discounts not "emissions of paper." The deposits are a basis of discounts, not of circulation, as the writer in the Advertiser ought to know.

[4] We trace the disorder to no such cause, as we have already explained. Our deposits and not "our paper currency" have been inflated. Banks borrow their means from three sources: their stockholders, their depositors, and their bill holders. A frequent settlement of bank balances protects the interests of bill holders—if depositors do not extend too much credit—because the surplus circulation is thereby constantly thrown back for redemption. This system has been established in our state, and probably in every commercial city. If it were not for the deposits, then, our banks could not possibly loan more than their capital, and the amount of their circulation and reserved profits. Now, if they loan also their deposits, the increased available funds thus furnished, raise prices among the competitors for property. The constant rise in prices compels capitalists to let their deposits accumulate, from the impossibility of making good investments. The more they accumulate, the freer banks discount, and the higher purchasers raise prices by their competition, and the apparent high profits make them willing to give high interest. The credit of the whole community depreciates in value; the credit of those who ought not to be trusted at all, is as current as any; and after raising prices so high as to turn the balance of exchange, the whole community are called upon to pay up. The greenhorns are obliged to give up their property and their business; capitalists get hold of property at low prices; the deposits are withdrawn for investment; the circulation is contracted to the lowest point, and then the same routine is repeated. If banks were formed with the same freedom as other business associations, and depositors were paid interest for their funds, a complete check would be created. This is "the Scotch system;" and the consequence is, that the trade and currency of Scotland is managed with prudence, and without the periodical revolutions which shake the United States to the centre.

[5] We are not at issue on this point with the writer in the Advertiser. Overtrading and overbanking may be the proximate causes of existing troubles. The primary causes we have already explained.

[6] On this point we are at issue with this writer. He says that the primary cause of existing troubles are "the measures of hostility, commenced by President Jackson, against the currency of the country." But President Jackson never commenced any measures of hostility against the currency of the country. He refused to credit the bills of every banking company that chose to issue paper, and he wished Congress to make regulations for discrediting them entirely in receipt for revenue from lands and gradually withdrawing credit from those in which the customs were paid. In doing this, he was performing, so far as he could, the very duty which Daniel Webster imposed upon the government by the Joint Resolution of 1816, introduced by him "for collecting the revenue in the lawful money of the country." In his speech on this law, Mr. Webster said "The only power which the government has of restraining the issues of STATE BANKS, is to REFUSE THEIR NOTES IN THE RECEIPTS OF THE TREASURY." "This government has a right, in all cases," he said, "to protect its own revenues, and to guard them against defalcation, or bad and depreciated paper. It is bound, also, to collect the taxes of the people on a uniform system." "As the opinion advanced by some, that the object of the resolution cannot in any way be answered—that the revenues cannot be collected OTHERWISE THAN they now are, IN THE PAPER OF ANY AND EVERY BANKING ASSOCIATION WHICH CHOOSES TO ISSUE PAPER, IT CANNOT FOR A MOMENT BE ADMITTED. General Jackson was in favor of "protecting the revenue and guarding it against defalcation," by using "the only power which the government has of restraining the issues of State Banks—REFUSING THEIR NOTES IN THE RECEIPTS OF THE TREASURY." In other words he was anxious to obey the policy which Mr. Webster had successfully introduced in 1816, and under that law he issued the specie circular, to carry this policy into execution. The law itself was not necessary to authorise the Executive to adopt this mode of collecting the public revenue; for, as Mr. Webster remarked, "the case was not one in which the law was deficient, but one in which the EXECUTION of the law was deficient." And the reason Mr. Webster gave for passing this law was, that "I have no belief that it will be accomplished by the Treasury Department, without the interference of Congress." Indeed, two months before he brought in this resolution, he said that, "if Congress were to pass FORTY STATUTES on the subject, they would not make the law more conclusive than it now was, that nothing should be received in PAYMENT OF DUTIES TO THE GOVERNMENT BUT SPECIE." If it be a measure of hostility against the currency, to discredit the notes of every bank that chooses to issue paper, in receipts of government dues, then the framers of the constitution and laws, and not President Jackson or his successor, are responsible; for, as Webster said, "there was no nation which had guarded its currency with more care; for the framers of the Constitution, and those who enacted the early statutes on this subject were HARD MONEY MEN—the legal currency of the United States was gold and silver, and the government subject to which Congress had recognized.

As gold and silver coin is the only legal currency that can be recognized by the Government in its transactions with the people; and as the joint resolution was expressly intended to impose upon the Treasury Department, by a special interference of Congress, the duty of guarding the revenues against defalcation, and of exerting the ONLY power which the government has of restraining the issues of State Banks—refusing their notes in the receipts of the Treasury—the only measures of hostility against the currency are those commenced by the whigs within the last two years, with Mr. Webster at their head, viz. taking the public money out of the Treasury and loaning it to Banks to be used as a basis of discounts. He has so completely degraded himself by his course the last six years, and in particular by his hostility to the faithful execution of the very law which he introduced in 1816, that any efforts of the writer in the Advertiser to palm off the effects of them upon "Jackson and his successor," only show his ignorance and blindness.

[7] The assertion that General Jackson avowed as his object "the reduction of the currency from a mixed currency of paper and coin, to a purely metal currency—to gold and silver"—is an inexcusable and notorious falsehood. The writer in the Advertiser confounds the receipts and payments by Government in its transactions with the people, with the receipts and payments of the people in their transactions with each other. General Jackson was in favor of allowing nothing to be received or paid by Government but gold and silver; and he was in favor of a gradual enlargement of the metallic currency by the States, (so that the labor and property of the people might be regulated by the standard of value, and not be disturbed by a requirement of specie by Government for its dues); but this last subject he left to the States and the people. He was in favor of adapting the management of the public revenue to the aid of those States which wished to pursue this policy. Is the currency of England a mixed currency, or exclusively metallic? No. And yet no notes under \$25 are issued.

[8] If the refusal to commit the management of the revenues of the United States to the Government of the U. S. States Bank, and the refusal to charter such an institution, is what this writer means by "warfare against the United States Bank," then the framers of the Constitution are responsible and not Gen. Jackson. For when it was proposed in convention to grant to Congress power to incorporate a bank, the framers of the Constitution voted down the wretched scheme at once; and the people of Massachusetts, with John Hancock as president of the Convention for ratifying the Constitution, were the first to prescribe as an indispensable amendment, THE RULE OF CONSTRUCTION now to be found in the 10th article of amendment, viz. "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively or to the people." The power of instituting banks and other trading companies was not delegated to the United States (although proposed by the Federalists) nor prohibited to the states; and consequently it is the reserved power of the people, to be exercised by them voluntarily, or to be regulated by the states, just as the people may decide.

Nor did the framers give Congress power to delegate or to farm out its own powers or the duties of the Executive. They gave it power "to make all laws, which shall be necessary and proper to carry the enumerated powers into execution." The management of the revenue should be

controlled by laws and the execution of those laws must be entrusted to the President and the subordinate executive departments—not to banks. A bank has no constitutional power to make laws respecting the receipts and payments of Government revenues and disbursements. That duty is imposed by the Constitution upon Congress. A bank has no power to execute such laws.—That duty belongs to the executive.

The U. S. Bank, if it had kept down the issues of bank paper to a safe amount, would not keep down the extension of credits in the shape of deposits to State Banks. An expansion of credit by the Bank of England to such an extent as to accumulate deposits in England, and make it necessary to convey their credits over to this country through the exchange, in order to reap profits, completely fails all attempts at keeping down extension of credits under our present system of banking. There is no check that can possibly prevent the disasters which are produced by the folly of those who are in the possession of property and those who wish to get possession of it, except free competition in the use of credit, in the formation of institutions for managing private finances, and an absolute refusal on the part of government to connect the public with private finances.

[9] It is false that General Jackson in any way encouraged the establishment of banks without competent capitals, and without the guidance of skillful, prudent and responsible men. The banks were not established by him, but by the state governments.— Their capitals and the mode of paying them in, was not dictated by him, but by the state governments.— The men chosen to manage them were not selected by him, but by those whom the state laws allowed to choose them. If then, banks were established, if their capitals were incompetent, if they were fraudulently paid in, if their directors were imprudent, unskillful or irresponsible, the blame cannot rest upon Jackson or his successor, but upon the states, and those who were in the possession, or wished to get possession of property; and the attempt of the writer in the Advertiser to fix it upon the Executive is as stupid as it is calumnious. The Whigs clamored for more banks, and choose their directors for the most part. They and the state governments are responsible for the effects of establishing and managing banks. They have tinkered upon them for the last ten years.

[10] By "excessive emissions of paper currency," it appears that this writer means, excessive increase of bank capital! A pretty fellow to write upon the currency!

[11] The blunders of this writer are certainly amusing. The ill-judged measures of the government, which have encouraged over-trading and over-banking, were introduced by DANIEL WEBSTER, on the 31st May, 1836, with the express purpose of making the whole surplus revenue A BASIS OF DISCOUNT. The administration had warned the public against the delusive prosperity which was stimulating the public to foolish enterprises, and Webster attacked it for giving warning and trying to guard the revenue. He and Biddle said there was no overtrading. Webster said that the distress was owing to the public revenue being locked up and hoarded—that the increase of the number of the deposit banks, and the making the public deposits the basis of MORE DISCOUNTS was indispensable—that if Congress would increase the number of deposit banks and allow the use of the public revenue as the basis of more discounts, "the commercial community will find its way out of its present embarrassments."

We make an extract from his speech, on this point, when he was discussing the bill to regulate the public deposits. He said—

"The time of its collection and the time of its disbursement; and, as naturally connected with this, it contemplates, or must at least materially affect, the currency of the country, the exchanges, and the usual operations of credit in the commercial world."

"The second direct object of the bill is a reduction, positive or contingent, of the amount in the Treasury. [But the indirect object was to break the banks and "shut up the Treasury," as it is notorious that there was no money in the Treasury—it being all loaned on deposit to the United States Bank or to the Deposit Banks almost ever since the creation of the government.]

"It seems probable, sir, the bill, so far as it respects the first of these objects [prescribing, BY LAW OF CONGRESS, REGULATIONS for the custody and management of the public revenue,] may be so modified as to receive the approbation of a majority of the Senate. A committee, acting in a spirit of conciliation and with an honest desire to avoid former points of difference might, I think, agree on the REGULATIONS to be prescribed to the deposit banks. The sentiments which have been advanced in the course of the discussion do not appear to be irreconcilable. In the present state of things, I see NO OTHER way but to employ state banks as depositories of the public money; and I have a sincere desire to subject them to such regulations, and such only, as shall make them, in the highest practicable degree, SAFE TO THE GOVERNMENT AND USEFUL TO THE COUNTRY."

"TO THIS END, I am of opinion that the FIRST step is, to increase their numbers. At present their number, especially in the large cities, is too small.— They have too large sums in deposit, in proportion to their capital and their legal limits of discount. By this means the public money is LOCKED UP. IT IS HOARDED. It is withdrawn, to a considerable extent, from the general mass of commercial means, and is suffered to accumulate, with no possible benefit to the government and with great inconvenience and injury to the general business of the country. [That is—to debtors who want to speculate like D. Webster upon the public money.]

"On this point there seems to be little diversity of opinion. All appear to agree that the number of the deposit banks should be so far increased, that EACH may regard that portion of the PUBLIC TREASURE which it may receive, as AN INCREASE OF ITS EFFECTIVE DEPOSITES TO BE USED, like other moneys in deposit, AS A BASIS OF DISCOUNT, to a just and proper extent."

"I regard THIS modification of the system as INDISPENSABLE." The writer in the Advertiser will probably agree with us, that this modification of the system of regulating the management of the public revenue, which Mr. Webster thought indispensable, and which he advocated on the express ground of making the public treasure a basis of discounts, to encourage EACH and all of the deposit banks in extending their credits freely, was an "ill-judged measure," which led to overimportations of foreign goods, and wild speculations in lands, stocks, rail roads and other schemes, which have brought the nation to its present embarrassed and distressed condition. But this was not a measure of Jackson's; but of the Whigs. Gen. Jackson was against this policy. He was in favor of guarding the public treasury against defalcation, or bad and depreciated paper. He was opposed to loaning the public money to speculators and overtraders. But Web-

ster said on this occasion (we quote the whole from the National Intelligencer) "In my opinion, Mr. President, if the bill pass with these modifications, a considerable benefit will be conferred on the community. Confidence will be in some measure at least, restored; the banks will possess the power of useful action, and the distressing uncertainty which now [May, 1836] hangs over every thing, being dispelled, the commercial community WILL FIND ITS WAY OUT of its present embarrassments."

[12] General Jackson was in favor of regulations for the safe keeping of the public treasure: Daniel Webster was in favor of regulations for loaning the public money in such a mode that EACH of the borrowers might use it as a basis of discounts. If by "the men now in power," the writer means Daniel Webster and his brother Whigs—the nullifiers—then we are not at issue. They appear to be either in competent public servants who do not understand the proper mode of relief, or traitors, who make use of their knowledge to distress the public with financial tricks—as a revenge upon the people for not elevating them to the highest honors of the republic.

[13] The same old falsehoods over again.

[14] Which "experiment"? The experiment of using "the only power which the government has of restraining the issues of State banks—to refuse their notes in receipts of the Treasury—or (in other words of the same author, Daniel Webster,) the experiment of executing the law, "that nothing should be received in payment of duties to the government but specie" which Webster said on introducing the Joint Resolution of 1816 was so positive that "if Congress were to pass FORTY STATUTES on the subject, they would make the law MORE CONCLUSIVE!" As the writer in the Advertiser does not seem to refer to this law, (which General Jackson tried to execute, on the very ground that Webster took when he brought forward the Joint Resolution, viz: that, not the law but the execution of the law was deficient) we presume he must mean the last experiment of Webster's for tinkering upon the currency and trade of the country—the distribution law. He said, when he introduced that system, in the very speech we have been quoting from, delivered May 1836.

"Under these circumstances, it appears to me to be prudent to limit the proposed division [of the public money] to a single operation. Let us LIGHTEN THE TREASURY for once: and THEN LET US PAUSE; and CONTEMPLATE our condition. As to what may be expedient events will enlighten us. We shall be able to judge more wisely BY THE RESULT OF OUR EXPERIMENTS, and the future will be more visible, as it approaches nearer."

"Our experiment" as Daniel Webster calls HIS plan of "lightening the Treasury" by the deposit or distribution Law has been tried. The public money has been divided among a great many deposit banks on purpose to enable EACH of them to make the public treasure the BASIS OF DISCOUNTS. This was indispensable, Webster said, to enable merchants to find their way out of the troubles which they had ever before brought upon themselves by overtrading. The public money after being thus loaned out as a basis of discount, has been divided. The Treasury has been "lightened" with a vengeance. "Let us pause and contemplate our condition." "We shall be able to judge more wisely, by the result of our EXPERIMENT." And we undertake to say that the people will judge more wisely than to suffer any more such experiments. They will cry out against

Dr. Daniel Webster's EXPERIMENT of lightening the Treasury.

It may do to lighten it, when it is in Nicholas Biddle's hands, but when it is in the hands of the people, it will be a different matter. The executive officers will be responsible for the public treasury, and not Daniel Webster and other land speculators and rebellious whig merchants.

[15] "Let the people have their own way" says the writer in the Advertiser. The people will be very apt to have their own way, even without getting his permission. Perhaps the writer has a mortgage upon the people's will—he certainly writes like a most indulgent prince.

The people, we suspect, will like the Webster experiment of 1816 better than Webster's experiment of 1836. The first was intended to enforce the execution of the laws: the last was an experiment for lightening the treasury.

Il liberal virtue.—It is evident that such is not a perfect state of society, which is composed entirely of individuals, who, guided by a prudential and selfish policy, will never perform any duty, unless it be enjoined by the civil and moral law. Such men are very common in society. They study only the penalty of wrong actions, and the reward of virtuous actions, for their motives of conduct. They ascertain all those points which are necessary to be observed for their own interest and prosperity, and pay no regard to any others. They are very moral men, but they possess neither benevolence nor honor. Their morality is a disgrace to virtue, and they themselves are a disgrace to morality. The character of the duties they practise disgraces their motives; and the meanness of their motives is sufficient to put virtue out of countenance.

The Bunkerhill Aurora contains an account of a confession made by Benjamin E. Wilber, in which W. says he was second Foreman of Engine No. 13, at the time of the Convent Riot, and that he was one of those who set fire to the building; and intimates further that the plot to destroy the building was agreed upon in the house of Engine No. 13. A part of this story has already been proved untrue, viz: so much of it as relates to his connection with the Engine Company No. 13, for he never was a member of that company;—the remainder, that he was among those who set fire to the Convent, we dare say is correct.

An Exciting Scene.—A little girl who stood upon the roof of a house witnessing the procession as the Royal Family entered Paris from Fontainebleau, slipped, and her mother beheld her as she slid to the caves, when the parent fainted—the child, however, had presence of mind sufficient to grasp firmly hold of a copper spout as she passed from the roof, and hung by it until she was rescued. When her mother revived she was scarcely less overcome with joy to behold her daughter unhurt at her side, than she was with terror when she beheld her descending, as she supposed, into the arms of death.

In the article published in our paper of Saturday, under the signature of "An Observer," there are a number of errors, several of which require to be rectified, in order to make the author's meaning intelligible. They are as follows: In the second paragraph, third line, the word room should have been inserted before the word enough, so as to read room enough, &c.; in the sixth paragraph, last line, instead of "crafty farming populace," it should have been, thrifty farming population; in the last paragraph, eighth line, the word design is printed, instead of the word disease.

The Congressional contest waxed warm in Rhode Island. The Providence Herald fights the battle admirably.

MUNICIPAL COURT.

Sentences passed on Saturday.—Hubbard C. Currier, convicted of stealing a lease from Dr. Charles J. Houpt, claimed the right "to have the sentence remitted by a full explanation." Judge Thatcher signified his willingness to hear any remarks the ingenious and ingenious gentleman had to offer, and he commenced his speech with a happy imitation of the celebrated bull of the Irishman, who said—"I'm not dead, but speechless." "I can't say one word, because my mouth is shot," said Currier, and then he fired away full half an hour upon Dr. Houpt's reputation—personal, pecuniary, and professional. This was rather unkind, inasmuch as Dr. Houpt had expressed a wish to the Court that the sentence should be as light as possible. Said he—"After I gave him the lease I found out from Dr. B.—that he was not a respectable and responsible man; and that he was nothing but a quick dentist, and had been a play actor and a Jew-list, and I know not what else. That was the reason why I endeavored to get possession of the lease, being held answerable for the rent; and if this was the last word, that I was going to utter on my dying bed, I would say, if ever I did an action with the consciousness of being right, it is in this one. Yes, sir, if I ever had a genuine transaction in my life, it is this one, that I am now fully guilty for." Currier's wife were very necessary qualifications, and his use of them was the only mark of "restraining grace" that he was ever suspected of. Judge Thatcher listened very calmly while Currier went through with the testimony, and made it out as clear as preaching, that Dr. Houpt and he ought to change places, and that the only mistake he had made was his not prosecuting the Doctor first. He falsified the facts to such an extent that the Judge felt called upon to read over the heads of the evidence, and he concluded with the concluding remark—"So you see, Currier, it appears clearly by the testimony of your own witness, that you stole the lease." To this, the great unabashed rejoined, with consummate effrontery—"Then all I have to ask is that your Honor will be as merciful in your sentence as the law will permit of."

Judge.—It would seem that this is the first time you were ever convicted of any offence, but this is a serious one. Still, in punishing you for it, I shall take care not to punish the Commonwealth by supporting you in Jail. You must be put to some useful employment for one year in the House of Correction.

Currier.—I claim an appeal.

Judge.—You may claim an appeal, but the law does not grant it.

N. B.—There is an absurd provision in the Revised Statutes which denies an appeal in larcenies, for which the punishment does not exceed imprisonment for five years. Just as if a Judge or jury may not as easily be mistaken with regard to the law or the evidence in one case as well as another.

An Essence Pedlar.—Wightman Bentley stole a carpet and rug from the Worcester Rail Road Depot, and sold it to Mr. U. J. Clark for \$20.00. He stated in his defence, that he got it by way of a barter from a brother pedlar, and paid the difference in essence. A court lawyer said "the defence smelt strongly of essential falsehood." At the time the Judge delivered the charge in this case, he held a fresh fly in his right hand, which tempted a veteran Councilor to perpetrate the following pun: "This is the first time I ever knew the Judge to be flowery in his charge." Before sentence was announced, he gave an officer a letter to be handed to Mr. Parker, with a request that he would deliver it to the Judge. Mr. Parker rose, and, alluding to the recent "flare up," said he hardly knew whether it would do to hand any more letters, but his Honor expressed a desire to have it. It was written in a very soul softening style, and literally ran thus:—

"To the Judge of the Municipal Court
Boston July the 21 day 1D 1837

Mr. Judge of the Municipal Court I ask favours of your honor in the name of a poor hard broken distressed soul who never was brought before a Court for a Criminal case of no sort nor kind before and my health is very poor and I have a wife and children that is a bewailing my case and their hard condition is on me for their support and how they will live the lord only knows

I am innocent
WIGHTMAN BENTLEY.

His Honor responded to this petition, by sending the signer to the State Prison for Two Years.

William Hale's modus operandi was marvelously simple. He would enter a tavern, in the evening, walk up stairs, and go to bed, saying nothing to nobody; and as soon as his fellow-lodgers began to snore, he would get up, rifle their pockets, and pull off. He was convicted on one indictment, and pleaded guilty to two others. Sentenced to Eight Years in the State Prison.

Joseph W. Victor, for picking Daniel Brookings' pocket in Allen & Co's Auction-room, was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

The feeling of indignation produced in the community at Judge Thatcher's unvarnished and tyrannical assumption of power in the case of Mr. Hildreth, appears to be general. The Judge has been guilty of an impeachable offence, in our opinion, and we hope that he will be made to feel all the punishment his transgression can legally bring upon him. We have long pointed out to the people the gradual usurpations of the Bench, and if they do not interpose soon to check these rapid encroachments upon their liberties, we shall soon be ruled by a set of petty judicial tyrants, whose injustice, cruelty, and arrogance will be a worse curse to the land than were the frogs to Egypt.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, in alluding to the recent difficulties in our Fire Department, says—

"The business of guarding a city from fire is just as much a duty of the municipal government, as that of guarding it against thieves; and there is no better reason why the work should be left to the voluntary exertions of citizens, than why the duties of watchmen or lamplighters should be performed without recompense. We pay our watchmen, our lamp-lighters, our street sweepers, our police officers, and all our public servants; and so we ought to pay our firemen. Moreover, until the department is so organized will it ever be as fully and completely under the control of the city government, as it must be for its best efficiency and usefulness. We have had experience enough on this subject, if we would but use it to profit."

The plan proposed by our Mayor, which is similar to the one suggested above, meets with warm approbation, we are gratified to learn, from our citizens generally. The promptness with which new companies have been formed is pleasing evidence of the public spirit which animates every portion of the community in times of need.

The Editor of the N. O. Picayune moved his office into the third story of a building the other day, and just as he was setting things to right, the owner of the premises ordered him out! Pica leased his room of the occupant of the lower floor, but the owner nullified the contract, and so he was obliged to budge. However, he says he had some consolation, after all—for he lost his pocket book while leaving his old quarters, but found it when he returned to them.

Can't something handsome be done for Woodworth, the poet, by the Printers here? He's a regular and an honorable one. Take the lad neighbor Buckingham—draw up a paper, and let every printer in the city sign it—bosses, journeymen, and apprentices—each individual can give something.

The persecution, robbery, and imprisonment of the Ex-Sheriff Parkins, is a disgrace to the State of New York. We hope the press there will yet do this injured man justice, and bring shame upon the detestable crew who have harassed him almost unto death for the purpose of gaining his property.

Cold Water.—In the month of July, 1835, the coroner in New York, was called to hold an inquest on the bodies of thirty-six individuals in two days, who came to their death by drinking cold water.

Mr. Clay has been nominated in the Lexington, Ky. Intelligencer for the Presidency. The whig ticket is fast filling up. Webster, Harrison, Clay, and Calhoun are already in the field.

Sandy Welch is coming to Boston—the great Sandy! Fenno, Flagg, Whitney, Parker, Barr, Boyden, (we always enumerate victuallers alphabetically) prepare for your chief.

The New York Gazette went let us alone. We shall be obliged to go to New York and look this daring editor back to South Carolina. Two frowns and a wink would land him at Gen. M'Duffie's gate.

The National Theatre commences this evening. In the interim Pelly has been busy in refitting, and to good purpose.

The Senior Cooke takes a benefit at the Lion on Tuesday night. He is a right "fine old English gentleman," and will be honored by a queueer.

A toast given by a lady on the Fourth of July:— "Parties in the United States.—The best of all parties are WEDDING parties."

The election of members to Congress from Baltimore will take place on Wednesday next. The contest will be a close one.

The New York Herald says that the tailor's bill of a young buck of that city last year amounted to six thousand dollars!

Mr. Laughlin has disposed of the interest in the Nashville Union to Mr. Robert Nesbit.

The Democrats in Maine have quarrelled a whig into Congress from Hancock and Washington District.

The opening of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Rail Road was celebrated with great glee on Wednesday last.

From Mexico.—By the U. S. Revenue schooner Jefferson, W. Foster, Esq. arrived at Pensacola the 9th, ten days from Rio del Norte, Brassos, St. Jago, we have information that the Mexican Government Brig. Gen. Urrera was formally restored to an agent, the captain of the port appointed by Gen. Filasola, the 29th ult., when the U. S. Sloop Vandalia, Thos. Crabbs, Esq. commander, and the Cutter Dexter, Captain Rudolph, got under weigh for Tampico and Vera Cruz, and the Jefferson for the United States.

Two Mexican brigs of war were cruising off the Brassos, but no communication was had with them. The country was said to be unsettled, and murders and robberies frequent on the road to Matamoros. Capt. Thompson and his first Lieut. of the Government schooner Bravo, both deserted and pushed northward, supposed for Texas in an open boat, a few days before the arrival of our squadron on that coast—it was said in consequence of an unexpected order to appear before Gen. Filasola, at Matamoros. Commodore Dallas's squadron had been off that coast about the middle of June, and stood to the Southwest.—Passengers in the Jefferson, Lt. J. W. Movers, and Asst. Surgeon Hassler, of the United States Navy, on leave of absence. Lieut. Taylor, of the Texan Navy, remained a prisoner on parole at Matamoros.

The brigs in the offing were said to be from Vera Cruz with \$150,000 to pay the troops of Gen. Filasola.

Late from Florida.—The St. Augustine Herald of the 16th inst. states that a skirmish took place between some Georgia volunteers and a number of Indians, on the Suwannee, in which the latter lost one killed and two wounded. General Jesup passed within twenty paces of a gang of Indians, on his way from Tampa to Fort King, without molestation. It is stated to be the plan of the General to keep the Indians quiet during the summer.

Disastrous Accident.—This morning (Friday) about a quarter past six o'clock, an explosion took place in a small frame building, No 248 Greenwich, one door from the corner of Murray street, occupied by a gunsmith, named De Groff. It seems that about 40 pounds of gunpowder were in the time in the store, and that, in sweeping out the store this morning, some loco loco matches, which were lying on the floor, ignited and communicated to the powder, which is said to have been kept near the counter. The whole front was carried in fragments across the street, together with the guns, pistols, &c. which were in the window. The windows on the opposite side, and those of the neighboring houses, are shattered to atoms. Mr. De Groff and wife are very badly hurt; she had her leg broke, and is otherwise injured, and he is dreadfully burned and severely cut by the falling bricks and timbers. An old Frenchman passing at the time, got very much cut in the face by the flying glass. One or two other individuals, who were asleep in the upper story, escaped unhurt. The house is in ruins, and those adjoining have a good deal injured by the shock.

It is reported the Frenchman is since dead, and that De Groff is not expected to recover.—N. Y. Star.

Melancholy Accident.—Yesterday afternoon a young girl, aged about 13 years, fell from the second story window in the house of Mr. Harley, in Front street, and was almost instantaneously killed. She was playing between the shutters and the window blinds, thinking probably that the former were fastened,—when they gave way, and the hapless creature was precipitated headlong into the cellar, which was situated directly beneath the window, and the door of which was unfortunately left open. A slight groan—a convulsive quivering of the chest and limbs, and the being who but a moment before, was enjoying the fullness of life and spirit, had ceased to breathe. Let parents be warned by so fatal an example.—Phil. Gaz.

Piracy.—The American Consul at Turkey Island, per brig Blucher, Capt. Read, at Alexandria, from that Island, has communicated the following intelligence. Schooner George Pollok, from Newbern, bound for Port au Prince, sailed June 4; on Tuesday June 6, latitude 33 07, longitude 74 09, was boarded by a hermaphrodite brig, supposed to be a Spanish Guineaman. All hands were driven into the fore-castle, the hatches were broken open, and the crew of the schooner robbed of provisions, materials and clothes.

Another Murder.—With feelings of deep regret we are compelled to announce the murder of Capt. L. Gilleland, of Anichua, a few days since. His horse was found dead on the road from Swanwick to Newnansville with his hat and blanket lying beside his horse. Owing information reaching Newnansville a party was sent out to search for his body, which was found at the Ichotucky springs. Charleston Mercury.

Solid Comfort.—It may be derived from the following sources:—A quiet conscience,—health,—liberty,—one time one's own,—a freedom from inordinate passion of all kinds,—a habit of living within one's income,—and saving something for a pressure,—an ability, arising from economy, to pay all necessary and expedient expenses,—a habit of good humor,—a preparation for adversity,—sincerity to one's friends,—benevolence to man and womankind,—a desire to be charitable to the needy, and with all, to be a firm, consistent, straight forward democrat.—Lowell Advertiser.

Ancient Spinsters.—It used to be a maxim among our frugal and industrious grandmothers, that a young woman should never be married until she had spun and wove for herself a set of body, table and bed linen. Stars and scissors! who would get married now a days, if they had to make, much less spin and weave those article, before the happy time.—Hid.

Suicide.—We learn that Knight Ray, of Cumberland, committed suicide on the evening on the 8th inst. by hanging himself with a cotton sheet attached to an apple tree, near the house of Lydia Ray, who was formerly his wife; he was found on the following day. The Coroner, Alexander Balke, Esq. summoned a jury, who returned a verdict of "suicide by hanging."—Providence Courier.

Col. Benton.—We learn from the Louisville Advertiser, that by the will of the late John Randolph of Roanoke, which the Court of Appeals of Virginia have admitted, Mr. Benton comes in possession of an estate of 500 acres, situated in the south-eastern section of Little Rock in Virginia, and a pair of large pistols.

Counterfeit U. S. Bank Bills.—A man named Noble was arrested at Grady's Hotel, Washington, last Sunday, with about \$1200 in tens of the Bank of the United States, not signed, in his possession. He had passed some at a gaming table that were signed.

Shocking Affair.—We are informed that about six o'clock this morning, a seaman attached to the Navy Yard, named Edward Norton, cut his throat from ear to ear. So deep are the gashes, that no hopes of his recovery are entertained. This act was perpetrated in a moment of delirium, caused by a coup de soleil, or sun-stroke.—Hid.

Upwards of one hundred and thirty miles of the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal are completed, comprising the distance from Washington City to Hancock, in Maryland.—In 50 or 60 more the canal will reach the valuable iron and coal mines in Cumberland, (Md.)

The Contrast.—The kingdom of Greece, with a million and a half of souls, has only 85 licensed practitioners of physic. The town of Chicago, on Lake Michigan, with 8000 inhabitants, has no less than forty of the medical fraternity.

In this city, by Rev Mr. Winslow, Mr. Joseph Allen to Mrs. Lorrinda Whipple. At New York, N. H. Rev John Orcutt, of No 7 Reading, Mass. to Miss Frances I. Blake. At Milton, Mr. James Breck to Miss Lydia Davenport.

DIED

At Dorchester, on Wednesday, Sarah Brooks, daughter of Edward Bird, 3.
At Quincy, on Friday afternoon last, of lock-jaw, Mr. Oria Frye, 34.
At Littleton, on Thursday, Mrs. Hannah, of the late William Bigelow.

IMPORTATIONS.

BUENOS AYRES. Bark Gen Stark—61 bales gurrahs, 70 pipes 3 half do soap tallow, 28,400 shins bones, 238 bales wool, 1 box dried peaches.
LIVERPOOL. Ship Senator—25 anvil, 6 baskets stones, 6 casks 2 cases hard ware, 26 bales canvas, 1935 bars 120 lbs iron, 35,000 fire bricks, 44 barrels, 30 bbls painter's colors, 2 do worsted, 4 cases braces, 2 do indigo, 3 tons steel, 4 cases saucers, 4 cases paper, 6 bales 2 case 2 trusses, carpeting, 1337 sacks steamed loose salt, 50 tons corall coal, 100 do cannot do.
Ship Avila 340 tons loose 300 sacks salt, 50 tons coal, 11 cases sheathing copper.
PICTOU. Brig Roque—170 chrl coal.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—Monday, July 24.

Rises.	Sets.	Moons.	High Water.
h4 44m	h7 29m	h11 19m pm	h4 31m

SHIP-NEWS—BOSTON, 1837.

SATURDAY, JULY 22.

ARRIVED.
Ship Avila, Simmons, Liverpool, 25th May. Spoke, June 23, lat 46, lon 53, ship Mount Zion, Batchelder, 18 ds for Liverpool for New York; 16th inst. off Liverpool, N.S. brig Columbus, Bowne, 45 days from Oporto for New York.
Bark Gen Stark, Fayne, from Buenos Ayres—came up.
Br sch Elizabeth, Porter, Digby.
Br sch Jessie, Pickle, Digby.
Br sch Henry Davenport, Johnson, Digby.
Br sch Union, Ellenwood, Yarmouth.
Sch Chariot, Lee, Richmond.
Sch Cumberland, Peew, Richmond.
Sch Dispatch, Corbin, Philadelphia.
Sch China, Crowell, Baltimore.
Sch Ceylon, Gilkey, New York.
Sch Elmira, Wass, Hallowell.
Sch Louisa, Bartlett, St. George.
Sch Gussies, Stanley, Cranbury Island.
Sch Mary Jane, Adams, Cranbury.
Sch Penn, Colby, Salisbury.
Sch Transport, Thompson, Gloucester.
Sloop Tellair, Hawkins, Philadelphia.

CLEARED.
Ships Allbre, Balls, New Orleans; Navy, Lunt, Newburyport; bark Jane Smith, Sydney; Palestine, Joseph Rosier, Esq; brig Samos, Brewer, Malt, Bally, Coombs, Sydney; Champion, Soule, Westport; Angola, Haynes, Ellsworth; Br sch Mary, Phelps, Sydney; Sarah, Bowes, Comet, Johnson, and Hannah Smith, Lowell; Windsor; Ann, Merry, St John, NB; schs Iavina, Bartlett, Philadelphia; Terrell, Flinn, do; Rochester, Nichols, New York; Mary, Goodspeed, Hartford; Francis, Wing, New Bedford; Comet, Young, Belfast; Helen, Wood, Bath; Dover Packet, Trethoven, Dover; Maria, Pierce, Portsmouth; Eastern Star, Bartlett, Newburyport; Pilgrim, Boynton, Salem; sloop Harriet, Holmes, Plymouth.

SUNDAY, JULY 23.

ARRIVED.
Ship Senator, Steacy, Liverpool, 7th ult. Spoke 8th, off Tuck, ship Charles, Thomas, for B. th; 15th inst. lat 42 18, lon 62, ship Monroe, Gilbert, from Grand Bank for Marblehead, with 16,500 fish.
Fr ship Hercules, Andrac, New York.
Brig Tegenoe, Ellis, Bonaire, July 2.
Brig Rupee, Bangs, New Orleans 21st, Pass 23d ult. Spoke 8th inst, lat 26, lon 79, ship Britania, Clark, from Mobile for Liverpool. On the 4th inst, 40 miles NW of Cuba, fell in with an open boat, having aboard 6 men, one of whom they took on board; the rest refused to leave the boat, stating that they intended to cross the Bay of Mexico, but for what purpose would not inform—supplied them with a small pocket compass, and some provisions. The seaman taken on board called his name John Smith, a Prussian, and informed that he belonged to the ship Hildaway, Newbern, from New Orleans for Liverpool, with a full cargo of cotton, and that on the 28th ult, weather clear and pleasant, she struck on the Celeste, SW end of Cuba—after remaining on board two days, and throwing over nearly all the cotton between decks, she fell over on her side among the rocks, and began to leak badly—a storm coming on, the captain, first mate, and eight passengers took to the long-boat, and the 2d mate and crew to the remaining boats.
Br brig Charlotte, Card, Windsor.
Br brig Royal Victoria, Johnson, Digby.
Brig Ameranth, McNear, Philadelphia.
Brig Baltimore, Taylor, Baltimore.
Brig William, Cogging, Bangor.
Sch Hudson, Jewett, Bonare, 3d. Left ship Elmira, Thompson, New York, 3 days. Spoke 11th, lat 26, lon 70, sch Molaska, 13th day, for Thomaston for New Orleans.
Sch Edward, Fackard, Bridgeport, CB. 14th inst. Left sch Alex. Gould, for New York, 2 days. Spoke, going in, brig Helen, of Wiscasset.
Br sch Cato, Handy, Annapolis.
Br sch Orange, Smith, Windsor.
Br sch Emerald Isle, Webber, Windsor.
Sch Hadassah, Snow, Richmond.
Sch Mariner, Adams, Baltimore.
Sch Edw Everett, Boston, Baltimore.
Sch Crescent, short, Wilmington, Del.
Sch Lenity, Stone, Philadelphia.
Sch Rambler, Crowell, Philadelphia.
Sch Thorn, Eldridge, Philadelphia.
Sch Gen Stark, Leighton, Philadelphia.
Sch James, Crowell, Philadelphia.
Sch Paolet, Baxter, Philadelphia.
Sch George & Edgar, Smith, Philadelphia.
Sch Mail, Loring, New York.
Sch Niagara, Lovell, New York.
Sch Friend, Baker, New York.
Sch Olympus, Baker, Nantucket.
Sch Ann, Flowers, Hartford.
Sch Flash, Card, Dover.
Sloop Leader, Davis, Edgartown.
Sloop McDonough, Smith, Nantucket.
Sch Barclay, Pinkham, Nantucket.

The brig from Trinidad reported ashore below New York, is not the Plant, as we supposed, but a vessel which went ashore there last spring.

FOREIGN PORTS.
At Anjier, about April 10, whale ship Courier, of Duxbury—the captain had gone to Batavia after men. part of the crew having stolen a boat and ran away at the Cores Islands.
At West Coast Africa, 5th ult, brig Mary, and Paulina, for St Thomas.
At Cape June 5, U S ship United States; Angelo, Graves, for New York; Margaret Scott, Lunt, Boston, do; Medora, Nowell, and Export, Alrold, do next day; Grand Turk, Bartlett, in Havre, Idg. Ship Lagrange, Patten, sailed 2d for Bath.

Arr at Amsterdam, 5th, Ulloa, Wright, Salem.
Arr at Stockholm, 25, Josephine, Lexington, New York.
At Deal, 7th, Napoleon, Storey, Matanzas for Rotterdam.
Arr at Gravesend, 4th, Advocate, Payne, Charleston.
Cld at Liverpool, 8th ult, Henry Kneeland, New York; John Baring, Gotland, Sweden. Encl for Idg, Duc Orleans, Havana; Havre, Providence; Henry, and Adrian, Boston.
At Force, 4th inst, Pacific, for Philadelphia; Henry, Gertr, for Portland for New York; Ponce, Davis, Kneeland, 2 or 3; Overman, Gould, from New York for Turks Island, dig; James and Two Sisters, from Edgartown, dig.

At Havana, 8th inst, Carthage, Addings, for Cronstadt, next day; Commerce, Clancey, Charleston, 3, Cora, Goodwin, do.

SPOKEN.

Passed, in March, in Straits of Gaspar, ship Hanover, Leach for Canton for Batavia.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY S. BURGESS,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Nos 48 and 50, Exchange Street,
PORTLAND.

References.

Hon. John Anderson,	}	Portland.
Messrs Wilson & Putney,		
" Daniel Whelan & Co,		
Nathan Nutter, Esq,	}	Boston.
Messrs S. Beals & Sons,		
Mr Julius A. Noble,		

a29

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION HOUSE.
No 32 Ann street, in the brick block nearly opposite Marchant's Row. The subscriber would respectfully represent to his friends and the public, that he has obtained licence to sell by Auction, and will sell at the above place, where he will gratefully receive consignments of any description of property, to sell by Auction or at Private Sale, and respectfully subscribe, and will promptly attend to any donor sale of any description. He hopes by a faithful discharge of his duty to receive as well as merit the patronage of his friends and the public.

J. L. BERRICK, Auctioneer.

☞ Cash advanced on property left for private sale.

BY JOHN TYLER.
Office No 9 Central wharf,
Figs.
Tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

The subscriber would respectfully represent to his friends and the public, that he has received license to sell by Auction, and will sell At the above place, where he will gratefully receive consignments of any description of property, to sell by Auction or at Private Sale, and respectfully solicits, and will promptly attend to, every donor sale of any description. He hopes by a faithful discharge of his duty to receive as well as merit the patronage of his friends and the public.

Cash advanced on property left for private sale.

BY JOHN TYLER.
 Office No 9 Central wharf.

FIGS.
 Tomorrow, at 11 o'clock.
 At No 5 Central wharf.
 400 drams Figs.

BEANS.
 Tomorrow, at 11 o'clock.
 At No 5 Central wharf.
 100 bags white beans of superior quality.

IBERIA RUM.
 Tomorrow at 11 o'clock.
 At No 9 Central wharf.
 5 hhd's fine flavored Iberia rum.

ALEXANDRIA FLOUR.
 Tomorrow, at 11 o'clock.
 At No 9 Central wharf.
 175 bbls Alexandria superfine flour.

RAISINS.
 Tomorrow, at 11 o'clock.
 At No 9 Central wharf.
 150 boxes bunch raisins in prime order, Jas. Clements brand.

HONEY, SUGAR, COFFEE & FLOUR.
 Tomorrow at 11 o'clock.
 At No 9 Central wharf.
 5 tes Cuba Honey—14 bbls Cuba Sugar—5 bags Havana Coffee—20 bbls Flour—1 hhd Smoked Beef.


ALEXANDRIA FLOUR.

Tomorrow, at 11 o'clock, At No 9 Central wharf,
 66 lbs Alexandria low land Flour—fine and middlings, from
 domestic wheat.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

On Wednesday, the 26th inst. at 11 o'clock.

At Commercial wharf.


 The ship Herald, 241 tons, driven, with all the
 whaling cargo, canvas, &c., left from her last voyage;
 said ship was built in Salem, in 1822, of the best materials,
 for the late Pickering & Dea. For inventory, apply to
 LOMBARD & WHITMORE, 21 Commercial wharf.

**SCRAP IRON, JUNK, RAGS, OIL CASKS, MOLASSES
 HOPS, BEES & LIME CASKS, PROVISIONS, CLOTH
 ING, CARTRIDGE BOXES, &c.**

On Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

At the Navy Yard, Charleston.

A lot of scrap iron—do iron casting—do junk and shavings—
 do bean husks—do oil casks—do molasses do do tubs and
 lime casks—do provisions and clothing—do musket cartridge
 boxes—do sundry small articles.

By order of the Commandant of the Navy Yard.
 Dani. D. Broadhead, Navy Agent.

BY J. M. ALLEN & CO.
 Corner of Milk and Congress streets.

SUMMER CLOTHING, &c.

Tomorrow, at 11 o'clock, at office.

An invoice of seasonable clothing—consisting of vests in
 variety—pantalons, various fabrics—coats—jackets—also,
 thin pantaloons suits—casimires—broad cloth—buffs—sus-
 penders—gloves—hosiery, &c.

FURNITURE.

Tomorrow, at 9 1/2 o'clock, at office.
 At house No 105 Front street.

derminator, parer, carpets—hearth rugs—12 Grecian cane seat chairs—card, pembroke and dining tables—lipped horn handle knives and forks—crockery and glass ware—14 looking glasses—table linen—9 good feather beds—chamber carpets and looking glasses—cans—toilet tables and washstands—French bedsteads—light stand—comforters—sheets, and other bedding—bureaus—bowls and ewers—a variety of kitchen furniture.

On Wednesday next, at 5 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,
 Will be let at auction for a term of three years, as a private dwelling. The splendid mansion, the residence of the late J. hn H. Bird, situated near Mount Washington, in South Boston.

Per order of the Executor.

DRY GOODS.

On Wednesday next at 5 o'clock, at office,
 —for cash, without reserve—
 Invoices comprising a valuable assortment.

BY WHITWELL, BOND & CO.
Office No 11 Kilby street.

—At private sale—
WINDOW BLINDS,
300 fine green Canton window blinds, 38 by 72 and 42 by 60
150 prime Westphalia hams.
Also—2 cases white Peaches, imported in ship Henry Ew-

1200 ps Madrugue grass cloth—to close an account.

BY J. L. CUNNINGHAM.
Office corner of Milk and Federal sts.

MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES.
Tomorrow at 11 o'clock, at office,
6 marble chimney pieces—of Italian and Irish marble—late-

LONDON ENGRAVINGS.
Tomorrow at 5 o'clock, at office.
An invoice of London Engravings—among which are a set of Boydell's Shakespeare prints, 100 plates—will be sold separately, Stafford gallery, 159 plates—do—1500 Virtue's views in Kent—bible illustrations—6 sets illustrations of Shakespeare—large quantity of lithographs—and a lot of miscellaneous prints.

Also a new set of maps—London annuals, &c.
A variety of fancy articles—ladies work boxes—cups of rose
in gift bottles—50 doz fancy soap—marracco port folios, &c.

BY J. A. NOBLE.
Office 111 Washington street.

SALES EVERY EVENING.
A good collection of valuable Books, comprising a general

rious departments of literature, many of them choice and valuable, such as Histories—Biographies—Poems—Novels—Romances—Voyages—Travels—and Adventures—4to, 8vo, Polyglot, Pearl and Pocket Bibles—works on Natural Science—the Arts—Theology—Medicine—Chemistry—Philosophy and almost every other subject—Blank Books—Paper and Stationery—Engravings—Steel Pens—Pencils, &c.

Also, a good assortment of Clothing adapted to the season—

Band Gold and Silver Watches—Three pieces—Accordions—
Music Boxes—an assortment of Jewellery—Cutlery—Hardware
—Candy and other goods.
Cash will be advanced on Books or any other Goods left for
positive Sale.

BY SAM'L. K. BAYLEY,
[Office corner of Milk and Devonshire streets.]

Suffolk, ss. Boston, July 21, 1857.
Taken on mesne process and will be sold at public auction.
Tomorrow, at 12 o'clock.
At the Depository corner of Milk and Devonshire sts.
A superior coach—built by Browster & Collins.
By order of H H Huggesford, Dep. Shff.
SHERIFF'S SALE.

On Wednesday the 26th, inst. at 12 o'clock, M.
At the Depository, corner of Milk and Devonshire sts.
79 doz superior rakes.
By order of Watson Freeman, Dep. Sheriff.
—At private sale.—
A splendid dining set.

BY COOLIDGE & HASKELL,
Office No 63 Kilby street.

GOOD STAND.

On *Thursday* next at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises.
An unexpired lease of the chambers of store No 75 Milk st.
now occupied by W. H. Ward & Co., possession given 1st of
August.

—At private sale.—
11 cases 4 col'd it fancy prints—well calculated for exportation, being etitled to debenture.

PICKNELL'S COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR
—ER & BANK NOTE LIST, for July, for sale by
July 4—5w JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange st.

seen at 71 Washington st. itself as

MONEY TO LOAN, in large or small sums, by U. J. CLARK, 3 Brattle square. itself my 13

